

## The Gazette



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## NOTICE

The undermentioned Gazettes of India Extraordinary were published during the week ending 10th January 1951:—

S. No.	No. and Date	Issued by	Subject
1.	No. D. 7104-Eur. II/50, dated the 1st January 1951.	Ministry of External Affairs.	The state of war between India and Germany ceased to exist on 1st January 1951.
2.	No. I.C.E.C.-14/51, dated the 3rd January 1951.	Ministry of Commerce.	Setting up of an Import Control Enquiry Committee.
3.	No. 2-ITC(P.N.)/51, dated the 5th January 1951.	Ditto.	Licensing of articles for the period January—June 1951.
4.	No. F. 28(1)/51-CS., dated the 6th January 1951.	Office of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.	Further amendments made in Notification No. F. 28(1)/49-CS., dated the 3rd October 1949.

Copies of the Gazettes Extraordinary mentioned above will be supplied on indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of this Gazette.

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## PART I—Section 1

**Notifications relating to Non-Statutory Rules, Regulations and Orders and Resolutions issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by the Supreme Court**

**ELECTION COMMISSION, INDIA***New Delhi, the 5th January 1951*

**No. 104/1/51(1)-Elec.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to sub-rule (2) of rule 10 of the Representation of the People (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules, 1950, and in partial modification of its notification No. 104/1/50(1)-Elec., dated the 15th December 1950, the Election Commission hereby extends up to the 31st January 1951, the period within which claims and objections made under sub-rule (1) of the said rule are to be made under sub-rule (2) of that rule in respect of the electoral roll for any electoral unit comprised within the State of Uttar Pradesh.

*New Delhi, the 6th January 1951*

**No. 104/1/51(2)-Elec.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to sub-rule (2) of rule 10 of the Representation of the People (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules, 1950, and in partial modification of its notification No. 104/1/50(1)-Elec., dated the 15th December 1950, the Election Commission hereby extends up to the 15th February 1951, the period within which claims and objections under sub-rule (1) of the said rule are to be made under sub-rule (2) of that rule in respect of the electoral roll for any electoral unit comprised within the State of Bihar.

**No. 104/1/51(3)-Elec.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to sub-rule (2) of rule 10 of the Representation of the People (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules, 1950, and in partial modification of its notification No. 104/1/50(1)-Elec., dated the 15th December 1950, the Election Commission hereby extends up to the 15th February 1951, the period within which claims and objections under sub-rule (1) of the said rule are to be made under sub-rule (2) of that rule in respect of the electoral roll for any electoral unit comprised within the State of Saurashtra.

**No. 83/50-Elec.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (3) of rule 10 of the Representation of the People (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules, 1950, the Election Commission hereby designates every officer in charge of a police station or holding the office of Revenue Circle Officer in the State of Bihar stationed at a place other than the sub-divisional headquarters, to be the person to whom a claim or objection under sub-rule (1) of the said rule in respect of the electoral roll for any electoral unit or part of such unit comprised within the area under his jurisdiction may be presented.

*New Delhi, the 9th January 1951*

**No. 104/1/51-Elec.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to sub-rule (2) of rule 10 of the Representation of the People (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules, 1950, the Election Commission hereby extends up to the 31st January 1951, the period within which claims and objections under sub-rule (1) of the said rule are to be made under sub-rule (2) of that rule in respect of the electoral roll for any electoral unit comprised within the State of West Bengal.

P. S. SUBRAMANIAN, Secy.

**MINISTRY OF LAW***New Delhi, the 3rd January 1951*

**No. F.76(2)/50-C.**—Whereas the validity of the election of Shri Ram Dhani Das as a representative of the State of Bihar in the Provisional Parliament has been called in question by an election petition presented by Shri Jagdish Narayan Ray, son of Babu Munshi Lal, resident of Patna, under rule 12 of the Provisional Parliament (Filling of Casual Vacancies and Election Petitions) Rules, 1950;

And whereas in accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (3) of rule 28 of the said Rules the Election

Tribunal appointed by the Election Commission for the trial of the said petition has duly submitted its report to the Election Commission and the said report has been forwarded by the Election Commission to the President;

Now, therefore in pursuance of sub-rule (4) of rule 28 of the said Rules, the President is pleased hereby—

- (i) to declare that the said Shri Ram Dhani Das was duly elected,
- (ii) to direct that the said petitioner Shri Jagdish Narayan Ray shall pay Rs. 150 (one hundred and fifty rupees) as costs to the contesting opposite party Shri Ram Dhani Das, and
- (iii) to publish the said report as an annexure to this Notification.

**ANNEXURE****REPORT OF THE ELECTION TRIBUNAL, PATNA (BIHAR)****ELECTION PETITION No. II OF 1950***The 18th December, 1950*

Shree Jagdish Narayan Ray—Petitioner

*Versus*

1. Shree Ram Dhani Das—Opposite Party No. 1.
2. Shree Chandrika Ram—Opposite Party No. 2.
3. Shree Bhola Raut—Opposite Party No. 3.

The petitioner, Shree Jagdish Narayan Ray, and the opposite party, Shree Ram Dhani Das, Shree Chandrika Ram and Shree Bhola Raut, were the four candidates nominated for election to the Provisional Parliament of India against the three seats reserved for Scheduled Castes. It appears that 24 seats, including the three seats reserved for Scheduled Castes, representing the Province of Bihar in the Constituent Assembly of India, were declared to be vacant under the provisions of clause (3) of article 379 of the Constitution of India with effect from the 26th January 1950, by means of the Notification No. 9577-L.A., dated the 19th December 1949, issued by the Department of the Bihar Legislature [vide Exhibit A(1)]. The Speaker of the Bihar Legislative Assembly appointed 3rd January 1950, as the last date for filing nomination papers, 5th January 1950, for scrutiny and 11th January 1950, for taking poll, if necessary. Accordingly, nomination papers were filed on behalf of Ram Dhani Das (opposite party No. 1) and other candidates. It appears that two nomination papers [Exhibits 4 and 4(a)] were filed on behalf of Ram Dhani Das on 3rd January 1950, and in those nomination papers the age of Ram Dhani Das was stated to be 25 years; Ram Dhani Das made a declaration in those nomination papers to the effect that he was eligible for election. On the appointed date polls were taken and it appears that Ram Dhani Das secured 96 votes, Chandrika Ram 99 votes, Bhola Raut 97 votes and Jagdish Narayan Ray 23 votes. The first three candidates named above were declared elected.

It is, however, alleged by the petitioner that Ram Dhani Das was less than 25 years of age on the dates of nomination and election, his age being 23 years and a few months on the date of nomination. The petitioner contends that, according to the Constitution of India, no person who is less than 25 years of age is eligible for election to the Indian Parliament. It is urged that the election of Ram Dhani Das was void and illegal and, as such, is liable to be set aside. It is urged further that the petitioner (Jagdish Narayan Ray) having secured the next higher votes is entitled to be declared to have been duly elected.

The petition is contested by Ram Dhani Das who has filed a written statement denying the allegations regarding the age and asserting that he was 25 years old on the date of filing the nomination papers. He contends that he was not disqualified to be elected to the Provisional Parliament and that his election is not void or illegal and is not liable to be set aside.

The following issues, arising out of the pleadings of the parties, have been framed:—

**Issue No. 1.**—Was the age of Shri Ram Dhani Das (opposite party No. 1) less than 25 years on the date of nomination or election? If so, was he disqualified to be elected to the Provisional Parliament of India?

**Issue No. 2.**—Is the election of the said Shri Ram Dhani Das to the Provisional Parliament of India liable to be set aside and is Shri Jagdish Narayan Ray (Petitioner) entitled to be declared to have been duly elected as a member of the said Parliament?

#### Issues No. 1 and 2

These two issues may be conveniently taken up together. The petitioner has called in evidence various documents to prove the age of Opposite Party No. 1 (Ram Dhani Das). The extract from the Examination Register of George Middle English School, Patna City (Exhibit 3) shows that Ram Dhani Das, who was admitted in that school in January 1937 was born on 17th January 1925. The same fact is evidenced by the School Leaving Certificate (Exhibit 6) granted to Ram Dhani Das and the entry in Tabulation Register of Matriculation Examination in 1946 (Exhibit 5); in both these documents the date of birth of Ram Dhani Das is stated as 17th January 1925. Ram Dhani Das made an application (Exhibit 2) in May 1946, for admission in first year Arts class of Patna College and he stated in that application that his age on 1st June 1946, was 21 years, 4 months, 14 days. This statement, it appears was based on the entry regarding age in his Matriculation Certificate. According to this document also, the date of birth of Ram Dhani Das was 17th January 1925. Ram Dhani Das also stated the same date of birth (17th January 1925) in his application, dated 6th October 1949 (Exhibit 1) made to the Deputy Collector in Charge, Patna, for a post. All these documents leave no room for doubt that the date of birth of Ram Dhani Das was 17th January 1925.

The contesting opposite party has examined one witness, Ram Prasad Das who is his elder brother, to prove his age. The witness has tried to prove that Ram Dhani Das was born on Kartic Badi 11, 1981 Sambat, which corresponds to 24th October 1924. There is no document or any other reliable corroborative evidence to support his statement and we are not prepared to accept his statement regarding age in preference to the various documents discussed above. We, therefore, find that the date of birth of Ram Dhani Das was 17th January 1925. He was, accordingly, less than 25 years old on 3rd January 1950 (date of nomination) and also on 11th January 1950 (date of election); he attained the age of 25 years on 17th January 1950.

It has been contended on behalf of the petitioner that Ram Dhani Das being less than 25 years old was disqualified to be elected to the Provisional Parliament of India and for this contention reliance has been placed upon article 84 of the Constitution of India. Article 84 provides, *inter alia*, that a person shall not be qualified to be chosen to fill a seat in Parliament unless he is, in the case of a seat in the Council of States, not less than 30 years of age and, in the case of a seat in the House of the People, not less than 25 years of age. The learned advocate for the contesting opposite party, on the other hand, contends that this article has no application to membership to the Provisional Parliament as contemplated in Article 379. Article 379(1) of the Constitution of India provides that until both Houses of Parliament have been duly constituted and summoned to meet for the first session under the provisions of the Constitution, the body functioning as the Constituent Assembly of the Dominion of India immediately before the commencement of the Constitution shall be the Provisional Parliament and shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties conferred by the provisions of the Constitution on Parliament. So, it appears, the body functioning as the Constituent Assembly, which became the Provisional Parliament, exercised the powers and performed the duties conferred by the Constitution on both the Houses of Parliament, namely, the Council of States and the House of the People. It is, therefore, difficult to say whether the age bar of

30 years, or the age bar of 25 years, applied to membership to the Provisional Parliament, assuming that article 84 is also applicable to such membership.

In the present case, certain casual vacancies occurred in the Constituent Assembly with effect from the 26th January 1950, within the meaning of Article 379(3) of the Constitution of India. These casual vacancies in the Constituent Assembly, which, as pointed out above, became the Provisional Parliament on the 26th January 1950, were to be filled in accordance with the provisions of Article 388. Article 388 of the Constitution of India lays down, *inter alia*, that casual vacancies in the seats of members of the Provisional Parliament shall be filled in accordance with such rules as may be made in that behalf by the President of the Constituent Assembly. It appears that certain rules for membership to the Constituent Assembly had been framed and the President, by means of Notification No. CA/43/Ser./49-III, dated the 7th December 1949, modified some of those rules for the purpose of filling casual vacancies in the seats of members of the Provisional Parliament including vacancies referred to in clauses (3) and (4) of Article 379 of the Constitution of India. The modified rules 5(4) and 5(7) are relevant. The modified rule 5(4) requires that if a seat held by a person belonging to the Scheduled Castes (as in the present case) becomes vacant, no person shall be qualified to be chosen to fill that seat unless he belongs to the Scheduled Castes. The modified rule 5(7) provides that only an Indian, that is to say, a person domiciled in any part of India, which is participating or is entitled to participate in the Assembly, may be nominated for election as a member of the Constituent Assembly. It appears that these were the only qualifications needed by Ram Dhani Das for membership to the Provisional Parliament and he fulfilled those qualifications. The learned lawyer for the petitioner has not been able to point out any law or rule showing any age bar to membership to the Constituent Assembly or to the Provisional Parliament. He only relies upon Article 84 which, in our view, applies to membership to the two Houses of Parliament, and not to the Provisional Parliament, as defined in Article 379. We are, therefore, unable to hold that the age bar of 25 years, as laid down for membership to the House of the People, was applicable to Ram Dhani Das for membership to the Provisional Parliament.

Even assuming that the age bar of 25 years was so applicable, that age bar, it has been contended by the learned advocate for the contesting opposite party, must be deemed to refer to the date when the casual vacancies occurred, namely, to the 26th January 1950. On that date Ram Dhani Das was above 25 years of age, even according to the documents relied upon by the petitioner, and so his election cannot be held to be void or illegal. We find ourselves inclined to this view. Although various steps for election had been taken, nomination papers had been filed and polling had taken place before the 26th January 1950, all these things had reference to the casual vacancies which occurred on the 26th January 1950. Ram Dhani Das could not be chosen to fill a seat which had not fallen vacant. Although in the papers he was chosen before the 26th January 1950, the peculiar circumstances under which he was chosen lead us to hold that his election must be deemed to have taken place on the 26th January 1950. It is not disputed that on that date Ram Dhani Das was above 25 years of age.

The result, therefore, is that Ram Dhani Das was not disqualified to be elected to the Provisional Parliament on account of his age. We find that Ram Dhani Das has been duly elected and his election is not liable to be set aside.

We, therefore, report that the contesting opposite party, Ram Dhani Das, has been duly elected to the Provisional Parliament and we recommend that the petition of Jagdish Narayan Ray for setting aside the election be dismissed. We, further, recommend that the petitioner be ordered to pay Rs. 150 (one hundred fifty) as costs to the contesting opposite party.

BASU PRASAD, *President*.

KANHAYA SINGH, *Member*.

RAJKISHORE SINHA, *Member*.

PATNA (BIHAR);  
18th December 1950.

K. V. K. SUNDARAM, *Secy.*

## MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Economic Affairs)

New Delhi, the 3rd January 1951

No. D. 9248-F. 111/50—Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, as on the 22nd December 1950.

## BANKING DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES		Rs.	ASSETS		Rs.
Capital paid up		5,00,00,000	Notes		7,72,57,000
Reserve Fund		5,00,00,000	Rupee Coin		12,12,000
Deposits :—			Subsidiary Coin		1,79,000
(a) Government—			Bills Purchased and Discounted :—		
(1) Central Government		159,92,57,000	(a) Internal		25,00,000
(2) Other Governments		13,05,98,000	(b) External		..
(b) Banks		58,82,18,000	(c) Government Treasury Bills		2,29,37,000
(c) Others		60,75,12,000	Balances held abroad*		201,38,97,000
Bills Payable		6,11,80,000	Loans and Advances to Governments		3,92,00,000
Other Liabilities		11,83,10,000	Other Loans and Advances		4,54,16,000
			Investments		92,85,83,000
			Other Assets		5,39,00,000
	Rupees	318,50,81,000		Rupees	318,50,81,000

\*Includes Cash &amp; Short-term Securities.

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 22nd day of December 1950

## ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES		Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS		Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Baking Department		7,72,57,000		A.—Gold Coin and Bullion :—			
Notes in circulation		1151,20,56,000		(a) Held in India		40,01,71,000	
Total Notes issued			1158,93,13,000	(b) Held outside India		..	
				Foreign Securities		623,15,11,000	
				Total of A		663,16,82,000	
				B.—Rupee Coin.		59,13,69,000	
				Government of India Rupee Securities		436,62,62,000	
				Internal Bills of Exchange and other Commercial Paper		..	
Total Liabilities			1158,93,13,000	Total Assets			1158,93,13,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities : 57.222 per cent.

B. RAMA RAU, Governor.

Dated the 27th day of December 1950.

New Delhi, the 3rd January 1951

No. D. 9282-F. 111/50.—Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, as on the 29th December 1950.

## BANKING DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES		Rs.	ASSETS		Rs.
Capital paid up		5,00,00,000	Notes		10,43,39,000
Reserve Fund		5,00,00,000	Rupee Coin		13,38,000
Deposits :—			Subsidiary Coin		1,68,000
(a) Government—			Bills Purchased and Discounted :—		
(1) Central Government		164,45,21,000	(a) Internal		40,00,000
(2) Other Governments		14,81,62,000	(b) External		..
(b) Banks		55,38,67,000	(c) Government Treasury Bills		1,87,39,000
(c) Others		60,88,10,000	Balances held abroad*		196,26,57,000
Bills Payable		5,82,86,000	Loans and Advances to Governments		3,94,00,000
Other Liabilities		11,55,03,000	Other Loans and Advances		4,36,49,000
			Investments		100,01,15,000
			Other Assets		5,47,44,000
	Rupees	322,91,49,000		Rupees	322,91,49,000

\* Includes Cash &amp; Short-term Securities.

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India, Act, 1934, for the week ended the 29th day of December 1950.

## ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department . . . . .	10,43,39,000		A.—Gold Coin and Bullion :—		
Notes in circulation . . . . .	1163,25,12,000		(a) Held in India . . . . .	40,01,71,000	
			(b) Held outside India . . . . .	..	
			Foreign Securities . . . . .	638,15,11,000	
Total Notes Issued . . . . .		1173,68,51,000			
			Total of A . . . . .		678,16,82,000
			B.—Rupee Coin . . . . .		58,89,07,000
			Government of India Rupee Securities . . . . .		436,62,62,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other Commercial Paper . . . . .		..
Total LIABILITIES . . . . .		1173,68,51,000	Total ASSETS . . . . .		1173,68,51,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities : 57.781 per cent.

Dated the 3rd day of January 1951.

B. RAMA RAU, Governor.

K. G. AMBEGAOKAR, Secy.

## MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

## PUBLIC NOTICES

## IMPORT TRADE CONTROL

New Delhi, the 4th January 1951

SUBJECT:—Issue of licences for the import of spare parts for Lino-type and Inter-type Machines freely on demand.

No. 1-ITC(P.N.)/51.—The attention of importers is invited to the entry in column 6 of Appendix 'B' to Public Notice No. 14-ITC(P.N.)/50, dated the 15th June 1950, against Serial No. 67 (2) of Part V of the Import Trade Control Schedule, read with the entry contained in column 25 of the said Appendix against the same Serial Number. These entries state that licences for imports from the dollar area for spare parts of machinery falling under Serial No. 67 of Part V will be granted to established importers on the basis of a quota of 100 per cent. of half of best year's imports of spare parts or 10 per cent. of half of best year's imports of machinery, for January-June 1951.

2. In modification of the above provisions it has now been decided to issue General Licences freely for January-June 1951 to established importers for the import of spare parts of Lino-type and Inter-type machines. The above provisions will, however, continue to apply to spare parts of other machines falling under the Serial No. mentioned above.

3. In this connection the following amendments should be made in the entries appearing against Serial No. 67(2) of Part V of the Import Trade Control Schedule in Appendix 'C' to Notification No. 150-ITC(P.N.)/50, dated the 15th December 1950:—

- the entry "(n)" should be deleted in columns 5 and 8, and
- the entry "(n)" should be added to the words "ad hoc" in column 7.

New Delhi, the 6th January 1951

SUBJECT:—Licensing of Diesel Engines falling under Serial No. 30 of Part II of the Import Trade Control Schedule

No. 3-ITC(P.N.)/51.—The attention of importers is invited to the Appendix 'Z' to the Public Notice No. 150-ITC(P.N.)/50, dated 15th December 1950, announcing the licensing policy for Diesel Engines for the January-June 1951 licensing period, as amended by Public Notice No. 171-ITC(P.N.)/50, dated 15th December 1950.

2. In the said Appendix 'Z', against Serial No. 53 under Bombay Area, for "Messrs. Vithal Pershottom

Das, 2nd Bhatwadi Lane, Sandhurst Road, Bombay" the following should be substituted, namely:—

"Messrs. Vithal Purshotam and Sons Ltd.,  
2nd Khetwadi Lane, Sandhurst Road,  
Bombay, 4.

New Delhi, the 9th January 1951

SUBJECT:—Applications by Branches of Firms.

No. 5-ITC(P.N.)/51.—Notwithstanding anything contained in para. 55 of the Ministry of Commerce, Public Notice No. 150-ITC(P.N.)/50, dated the 15th December 1950, the Public are hereby informed that both the Head Office and the Branch Offices of a firm are eligible to apply separately as newcomers for import licences in the case of articles which are announced as being freely licensed to newcomers.

2. This concession, however, will not apply in the case of items which though licensed freely to newcomers are subject to a maximum in the c.i.f. value, as for instance has been laid down in para. 58 of the said Public Notice relating to Non-ferrous Metals.

R. J. PRINGLE, Joint Secy.

## EXPORT TRADE CONTROL

New Delhi, the 13th January 1951

No. 91-CW(10)/48.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947 (XVIII of 1947), as amended by the Imports and Exports (Control) Amendment Act, 1950 (VI of 1950), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in the late Department of Commerce, No. 91-CW(1)/45, dated the 3rd November 1945, namely:—

In the schedule annexed to the said notification—

In Part A—

For item 4B the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"4B. Brood Lac including any lac containing living insects."

No. 13(84)-TP(T)/49.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (XXIV of 1946), the Central Government hereby directs that the following amendments shall be made in the Cotton Textiles (Export Control) Order, 1949, namely:—

In the said Order:—

1. In sub-clause (ii) of clause 1, for the words and letter "except Part B States" the words "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be substituted.

2. After clause 1 the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"1A. All notifications and orders issued or made under this Order which immediately before 13th January 1951 were in force in certain parts of India are hereby extended to and shall be in force in the rest of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir."

3. Clause 11 shall be renumbered as sub-clause (i) of that clause and after the sub-clause as so renumbered the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(ii) Any order corresponding to this Order and in force in any Part B State immediately before 13th January 1951, is hereby repealed."

A. P. MATHUR, Under Secy.

## RESOLUTIONS

### TARIFFS

New Delhi, the 13th January 1951

**No. 45(1)T. B./50.**—The Tariff Board was asked to investigate the claim of the Buttons Industry for protection. The Board, having considered the matter, has submitted its Report. Its recommendations are as follows:—

(i) The existing revenue duty of 30 per cent. *ad valorem* on buttons, studs and cuff links made of any material (other than glass and porcelain) but excluding gold or silver plated buttons and buttons classed as jewellery or artificial jewellery should be converted into a protective duty at the same rate.

(ii) The existing revenue duty of 35 per cent. *ad valorem* on porcelain buttons should be converted into a protective duty at the same rate.

(iii) The protective duties recommended should remain in force up to 31st December 1953.

(iv) The majority of Indian manufacturers are producing buttons of satisfactory quality. There is, however, considerable scope for improvement in quality and standardisation and the manufacturers should install up-to-date automatic machinery.

(v) Imports of buttons are at present recorded in the Sea-borne Trade Accounts only in terms of value. Collectors of Customs and the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics should be requested to maintain records of such imports by suitable categories in terms of quantity as well as of value.

(vi) The question of the reduction of railway rates on dumnuts, as well as that of according a higher priority for the movement of dumnuts and buttons should be taken up by the Associations concerned directly with the Railway Board.

(vii) Imports of dumnut should be licensed liberally.

(viii) Since crozonuts have not so far been used in the country on any extensive scale, this material cannot be regarded as being so essential as to justify importation despite exchange difficulties.

(ix) The question of land and power facilities for the establishment of new units in or around Bombay should be taken up directly by the interested parties with the Government of Bombay.

(x) The industry should be given all reasonable facilities for importing automatic injection moulding machines.

(xi) The proposals made by the manufacturers in regard to the lease of river beds in Bihar from which mother-of-pearl is obtained, survey of sources of mother-of-pearl and exploration of the possibilities of increasing the supplies of mother-of-pearl should be taken up by them directly with the Government of Bihar.

(xii) The question of providing accommodation and paying allowance to about 8 refugees from East Pakistan, whom the manufacturers are ready to train up free of charge for a period of six months, should be taken up directly with the Ministry of Rehabilitation by the manufacturers.

(xiii) The manufacturers of buttons wishing to secure the services of foreign experts, particularly Japanese experts, should be given all reasonable assistance in this regard.

(xiv) The exemption of dumnut blanks from customs duty will adversely affect the interests of the domestic buttons industry. Exemption cannot, therefore, be recommended.

(xv) The firms engaged in the manufacture of all the protected varieties of buttons should submit annual progress reports to the Board by 31st January of every year, giving information regarding production, sales, stocks, cost of production and selling prices. Such

reports should also include information regarding the prices and supplies of raw materials, the landed costs and selling prices of the imported product and any other factors that may have a bearing on the competitive position of the industry.

2. Government accept recommendations (i), (ii) and (iii) and steps will be taken to implement them. Government also accept in principle the other recommendations which will be given effect to as far as possible.

3. The attention of the industry is drawn to recommendations (iv), (vi), (ix), (xi), (xii) and (xv).

## ORDER

ORDERED that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to all concerned and it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

**No. 46(1)T.B./50.**—The claim of the Oil Pressure Lamps Industry was referred to the Tariff Board for investigation and report in April 1949. The Board has submitted its report. The Board has found that Oil Pressure Lamps of different designs to suit different purposes and having illumination capacity varying from 100 to 5,000 candle power are imported from abroad. Indigenous production is, however, confined to Oil Pressure Lamps and Lanterns having an illumination capacity from 100 to 400 candle power. The investigation has, therefore, covered all types of oil pressure lamps having 100 to 400 candle power.

2. The Board's recommendations are as follows:—

(i) The existing revenue duty of 30 per cent. should be converted into a protective duty at the same rate. There are no imports of this article from Burma and hence the preferential duty of 12 per cent. *ad valorem* may be retained for imports from Burma in order to maintain the *status quo*. The duties should remain in force up to 31st December 1953.

(ii) Should the c.i.f. price of imported oil pressure lamps and lanterns fall appreciably below Rs. 30-2-6 per piece and should large imports begin to enter the country at such lower price at any time during the period of protection as to jeopardise the position of the indigenous industry, the industry may approach the Board for necessary adjustments in the rates of protective duty under section 4(1) of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934.

(iii) A new tariff item should be opened in the Tariff Schedule as below:—

71 (11)	Pressure lamps of 100 to 400 candle power all sorts	Protective	30% <i>Ad val.</i>	December 31st, 1953.
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(iv) Imports of oil pressure lamps should be recorded separately in the Sea-borne Trade Accounts.

(v) The Indian Standards Institution should formulate standard specifications for the products of this industry and the manufacturers should conform to such specifications when formulated.

(vi) Government should give reasonable facilities to the manufacturers for the procurement of improved machinery and appliances.

(vii) Government Departments should obtain the requirements of oil pressure lamps of 100—400 candle power from indigenous manufacturers, provided the quality is satisfactory and the price is reasonable.

(viii) The Ministry of Industry and Supply, or the State Government as the case may be, should make a liberal allocation of mild steel sheets of the required gauges and specification to meet the requirements of this industry.

(ix) The industry should arrange to pool together their requirements of brass sheets, rods, etc., of all units and place bulk orders on the manufacturers.

(x) There is a considerable scope for improvement in the quality of indigenous lamps. The industry should, therefore, remove the following defects as early as possible:—

(a) Lack of high degree of precision and conformity to recognised standards in the manufacture of different parts;

(b) Internal plating corrosion and saw dust in "Vap tubes";

(c) Variation in the shape of vaporisen coil;

(d) The upper end of coil protrudes into the Vap tube, fouling the picker on about 10 per cent. of the tubes.

(xi) Arrangements should be made in each factory to have the lamps carefully tested before despatch.

(xii) The question of transport facilities and concessions to the Industry should be taken by Oil Pressure Industries Association directly with the Railway Board.

(xiii) The industry should apply to the Director General of Industry and Supply for necessary guidance and/or assistance in technical matters.

(xiv) All the units manufacturing oil pressure lamps should become members of the Oil Pressure Industries Association (India), Calcutta, which should collect data regarding production, imports, etc., of the Industry.

(xv) A suitable marketing organisation should be set up by the Industry.

(xvi) Units which have attained the necessary standard of efficiency should, in their own interest explore new markets in neighbouring countries and assistance in this regard should be given through the Indian Government Trade Commissioners abroad.

(xvii) All the units should submit annual progress reports to the Board by 31st January of every year giving information regarding production, sales, stocks, cost of production and selling prices. Such reports should also contain information regarding supply of raw materials, landed costs and selling prices of the imported product and other factors that may have a bearing on the competitive position of the industry.

3. Government accept recommendation (i) in principle have decided that a review of the progress made by the industry during the first year of protection should be undertaken by the Tariff Board, and if no tangible progress in the improvement of the quality of its products is shown by the industry, the Government of India would have to seriously consider withdrawing all concessions or assistance granted to it.

4. Government also accept recommendations (ii) to (viii) and steps will be taken to give effect to them as far as possible. Recommendations (ix) to (xvii) concern the industry and their attention is drawn to them.

#### ORDER

ORDERED that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to all concerned and it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

S. RANGANATHAN, Joint Secy.

#### MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND SUPPLY

##### STEEL IMPORT CONTROL

Calcutta, the 30th December 1950

Import of Iron and Steel—January-June 1951.

No. SEBI-12(21)/51.—It is hereby notified for general information that out of the items for which applications for Import Licenses have been invited by this office public notice of 6th November 1950, the licensing jurisdiction of the following items has been transferred to the Deputy Chief Controller of Imports, Ministry of Commerce, Narayani Buildings, Brabourne Road, Calcutta:—

- (1) Wire Rope and Standard Wire—Item No. 29 of Part I of Appendix "C" of I.T.C. Notification No. 150/ITC(P.N.)/50 of 15th December 1950.
- (2) Bolts, Nuts and Rivets—Item Nos. 22 and 24 of Part I of Appendix "C" of I.T.C. Notification No. 150/ITC(P.N.)/50 of 15th December 1950.

All applications for the issue of Import Licenses for the above categories of Steel should be submitted to the D.C.C.I., Calcutta, in terms of the C.C.I. Notification No. 150/ITC(P.N.)/50 of 15th December 1950.

Applications already submitted to this office in response to our Public Notice, dated 6th November 1950, for the items enumerated above, are being forwarded to the D.C.C.I., Calcutta, to whom they should apply on proper form in accordance with the instructions contained in the Public Notice, dated 15th December 1950. It may be noted that fresh Treasury Challans will not be required.

In addition to the items referred to above, the licensing jurisdiction of the following items is transferred to D.C.C.I., Calcutta, with effect from 1st January 1951:—

1. Washers all sorts not otherwise specified—Item No. 25.
2. Unmachined wrought Iron and Steel castings in all forms—Item No. 40.

A. H. SETHNA,

Deputy Iron and Steel Controller,  
for Iron and Steel Controller,  
Steel Import Control.

#### MINISTRY OF HEALTH

New Delhi, the 3rd January 1951

No. 14-45/50-G.—Dr. K. V. Thakkar, Member of Parliament, has been elected by the Parliament of India to serve on the Standing Committee of Parliament for the Ministry of Health for the unexpired portion of the financial year 1950-51, vice Dr. M. V. Gangadhara Silva resigned.

M. R. KOTHANDARAMAN, Dy. Secy.

#### MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

##### POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

New Delhi, the 9th January 1951

No. C.40-90/50.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Indian Post Office Rules, 1933, namely:—

In sub-rule (1) of rule 64 of the said rules—

(i) after the word "signed" the words "and dated" shall be inserted, and

(ii) the following sentence shall be added at the end, namely:—

"In case the addressee signs the acknowledgment but refuses to enter the date of delivery on it, the date of delivery shall be entered on the acknowledgment by the Postal authorities."

K. V. VENKATACHALAM, Dy. Secy.

#### NOTICE

New Delhi, the 13th January 1951

REGD.A.D.

##### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

##### MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

(POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS)

To

The Managing Agents,  
Bundi Electric Supply Co. Ltd.,  
Bundi (Rajasthan).

No. PHA(States)-10/50/PHB, Dated New Delhi, the 6-1-51.

SUBJECT:—Bundi Telephone System.

Sirs,

I am to inform you that the Government of India propose to purchase the telephone system owned and worked at present by the Bundi Electric Supply Co. Ltd., Bundi, as per license granted on 26th October 1938 to the said company by the defunct Bundi State Government. As required under clause (2) of the above said license, a notice of six months is hereby served by the President of India on the Bundi Electric Supply Co. Ltd., declaring the Government of India's intention to purchase the said telephone system on the expiry of the six months period from the date of the service of this notice on you.

The receipt of this notice may kindly be acknowledged.

K. V. VENKATACHALAM,  
Deputy Secretary,

for and on behalf of the President of India.

